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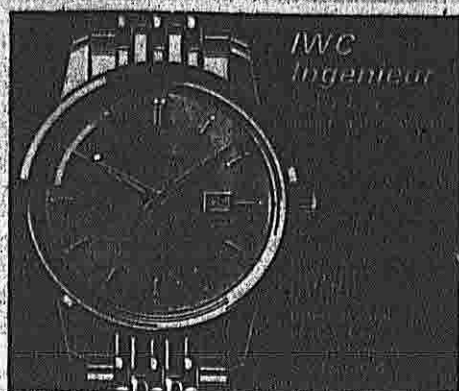
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 50

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1967 (SAUR 31, 1346 S.H.)

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FLOOD THREAT SUBSIDES IN KANG, CHAKHANSOOR

Message Of Sympathy Sent By Princess Shams Pahlavi

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Her Royal Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, the high President of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran has expressed her sympathy, in a telegram sent to the Red Crescent Society, over the recent flood in Chakhansoor which caused human casualties and destruction of land and property.

Reports from Chakhansoor say that the threat to Kang, former centre of Chakhansoor, is decreasing as the level of water in the Helmand subsides.

Units are working to strengthen an earth dyke built around Kang to prevent flooding.

Chakhansoor Governor Abdul Kadir Kazi, the commandant of Kandahar military garrison, and Humayon Etemadi, vice president of Afghan Red Crescent Society, flew

by helicopter to Char Borjak yesterday to oversee aid distribution operations for flood victims in the area. The Red Crescent Society continues distribution of aid in several areas. Medical teams are working in three woleswals.

Yesterday a delegation from the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran which includes Dr. Arabab Zada and Hedayati arrived to hand over the Society's aid consisting of tents, blankets, and other primary needs to the Red Crescent Society.

A second part of the Society's contribution was expected to reach Kabul today. At the airport Dr. Hedayati said he has come to convey the sympathies of Princess Shams Pahlavi to His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the high President of Afghan Red Crescent Society over the recent floods.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Dr. Barakzai, president of the House of Deputies, some other members of the Society and Iranian ambassador in Kabul Mahmoud Ferouhi.

Karakul Committee Formed In Balkh

MAZARE SHARIF, May 22, (Bakhtar).—A special committee of presidents of karakul cooperatives, karakul pelt exporters and karakul sheepraisers in Balkh province was formed yesterday.

The committee is to report on what can be done by the three groups—karakul cooperatives, individual karakul sheep raisers and karakul pelt exporters—to improve the quality of pelts to develop processing, packaging, and exporting methods, and increase water and fodder available to livestock raisers.

The committee was formed at a meeting of exporters, sheepowners, and cooperative administrators which was also attended by Governor Keshawarz, who himself has a special interest in the development of karakul and has written a book about it, and Abdul Ghaffour Reja, president of Karakul Development Institute.

Reja arrived in Mazare Sharif three days ago with a team of specialists to advise.

Delegation Studies Primary Schools

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—A nine-member delegation from the Education Ministry yesterday returned from a two week tour of the western provinces.

The delegation, headed by Abdul Habib Hamidi, president of primary education in the Education Ministry, visited 30 schools in four provinces and studied the curricula.

Such studies are part of the programme to revise the content and method of primary education in Afghanistan's schools and will be carried out throughout the nation by the end of the current academic year.

Delegations of specialists have visited over three thousand primary and village schools.

The study is already completed in a large part of warmer areas of the country where schools remained open in the winter.

Ministers Inspect Courts, Schools, Building Projects

GARDEZ, CHARIKAR, FARAH, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Highways, schools, and courts were inspected yesterday by ministers making provincial tours.

In Gardez Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa checked progress on construction of the new city. On his way to Khost he inspected secondary roads which have been repaired and the Gardez-Khost highways being built by the Fifth Work Corps Unit.

Pakhtia Governor Gen. Mohammad Azim accompanied Public Works Minister Masa on his tour. Deputy Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Akram yesterday visited schools in Charikar and Bagram, Parwan province.

Parwan governor Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi accompanied him. Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Haider yesterday heard a report on the Farah courts activities during the last year.

He also inspected the offices of the attorney general.

Senators Debate Draft Parties Law

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah was to continue debate on the draft law on political parties today.

Following an article by article debate, the draft law was read out yesterday in preparation for the final vote. However, some senators still had questions and it was decided to continue the debate today.

Yesterday's morning and afternoon sessions were attended by 44 senators. Jirgah President Abdul Hadi Dawi presided.

Articles 49 to 58 of the decree law on parliamentary elections were approved at yesterday's sitting of the Wolesi Jirgah.

At today's session of the house the decree law will be voted on as a whole.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of the Wolesi Jirgah.

The Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs yesterday discussed the draft law governing municipalities.

Dr. Hamid Chosen For Red Crescent Post

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, a former Planning Minister, has been appointed Secretary General of the Red Crescent Society.

Among other jobs which Dr. Hamid has held in the past are the rectorship of Kabul University, governorship of Parwan, and the presidency of the secondary education department of the Ministry of Education.

He has also been a faculty member of the College of Law, Kabul University.

17 Nations Urge UN Postpone Conference On Space

UNITED NATIONS, May 22, (AP).—The Soviet Union and the United States, the two big space powers, are among 17 co-sponsors of a space resolution submitted for adoption by the UN General Assembly before it adjourns its current special session Tuesday.

The resolution would have the Assembly decide that the UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space "should be postponed from the planned date of September 1967 and that it should now be held in Vienna from Aug. 14-27, 1968."

The Assembly set the original date last Dec. 19 when it decided to hold the conference. Later the Soviet Union asked for a postponement to next year.

The resolution urges "all participating states to devote their utmost efforts to assure the success of the conference" and asks the committee to report on it to the 1968 Assembly Session. Other sponsors are Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Arab Republic.

Meanwhile Secretary General U Thant's decision to withdraw the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) from the United Arab Republic seems likely to enliven the closing days of the General Assembly's so far unexciting special session.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg is expected to discuss the subject when the 122-nation Assembly starts debate today on the general questions before it. He has told reporters he will "have something to say about the withdrawal."

The Secretary-General will leave tonight on a five-day trip to Cairo to discuss the pullout of the force and the situation if the Middle East with UAR officials.

Thant's Saturday announcement

More Demonstrations Disturb Uneasy Calm In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, May 22, (Reuter).—An uneasy calm hung over the central district of Hong Kong during the night after angry mobs held it in a grip of violence for several hours yesterday, hurling stones at police, beating up Europeans and setting fire to a Union Jack.

Fourty-four arrests were made after yesterday's disturbances but there are no indications the police action had acted as a deterrent to similar violence.

Rioting erupted just as leftists were gathering outside Government House to lodge protest with Governor David Trench over his handling of recent disturbances in Kowloon.

The central district was completely paralysed as they roamed about shouting and hurling insults at passers-by.

But police squads slowly edged their way from the heart of Hong Kong's business locality and their numbers gradually dwindled.

During the disturbances, an Austrian journalist Steven Lenke was beaten up by demonstra-

UAR Calls Up Reservists; Thant On Way To Cairo To See Nasser

BEIRUT, May 22, (Combined Wire Services).—The United Arab Republic yesterday ordered the call-up of reservists, Cairo Radio announced.

The Radio announced in a brief statement: "Field-Marshal Abdel-Hakim Amer (first vice-president and deputy commander of the armed forces) has ordered the call up of reservists."

In Tel Aviv last night Israel announced that it had called a limited number of reservists because of crisis with the UAR.

United Nations Secretary General U Thant flies to Cairo from New York for talks on the crisis with President Nasser, today.

U Thant said the crisis was more menacing than at any time since the 1956 Suez conflict.

Kuwait radio reported that the council of ministers met yesterday to discuss the situation.

The radio said the meeting reviewed the possible result of previous orders putting Kuwait's armed forces at the disposal of the United Arab Command.

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) troops yesterday started evacuating the base of Sharm el Sheikh radio Cairo announced.

UNEF would be completing its evacuation this evening. United Arab Republic troops had gone into position on the gulf, the radio said.

The strategic base is at the southern tip of Sinai peninsula. During the 1956 Suez crisis, United Arab Republic artillery at Sharm el Sheikh cut off shipping to the Israeli port of Elat, at the northern end of the gulf of Aqaba.

Since then, the base was in United Nations hands.

Iraqi army and air force units are to be sent to UAR to support the United Arab Republic's current military build-up, the authoritative Al Ahram newspaper reported.

Al Ahram said details for transporting the units are at present being worked out.

President Nasser has sent a message to president Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan explaining the situation in the Middle East, Cairo radio reported.

The radio said the message briefed President Ayub on developments in the crisis, which President Nasser said is a result of Israeli provocations and "imperialist plots" against the Arab nations.

Nasser has also sent messages to New Delhi, Baghdad, Algiers, Moscow, Belgrade and the presidents of five African countries.

SHUKAIRY CRITICISES JORDAN

CAIRO, May 22, (Reuter and AP).—Ahmed Shukairy, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) yesterday called on Jordanians to topple their king Hussein before joining the battle against Israel.

Shukairy, dressed in military uniform, was speaking at a press conference here where he announced that he had placed the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) which he controls, under the military commands of the various Arab countries in which they are stationed.

He listed these as the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq.

Shukairy told reporters that statements by the "reactionary regime" in Amman could not deceive the Palestinians.

(Contd. on page 4)

FLOSZY AGREES TO MEET 3 MAN UN ADEN MISSION

UNITED NATIONS, May 22, (AP).—

The Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen, called FLOSZY, has agreed to talk to the UN special mission on Aden should it come back to that British territory, informed sources said here Sunday.

"FLOSZY," backed by the United Arab Republic and recognised by the Arab League as representative of the Adeni people boycotted the mission, when that body visited the territory in early April.

Britain, the same sources said, has agreed that if the mission returns, it may make its own arrangements for travel in the territory.

Informants said one reason the mission broke off its five-day visit to Aden April 7 was that Britain refused to arrange direct contact with the people.

They said the British agreement for direct dealing came in the last

few weeks in response to the mission's request for clarification of the circumstances under which it could work if it returned to the territory. They added that the new position of FLOSZY was received later.

Now the mission is waiting for FLOSZY to say when would be a good time for it to come back. Once it gets that word, it will decide whether all the factors involved would make a second visit useful, the sources said.

UN resolutions under which the mission operates describe the Federation as unrepresentative. But the mission is said to be willing to talk with the Federation within the framework of a roundtable conference reflecting all shades of opinion in the territory.

Britain has announced it will withdraw from Aden next year.

The mission's assigned task is to determine how the United Nations should participate in the preparation and supervision of an election in Aden and to consider working out a caretaker government to hold power during the election. It consists of Manuel Perez-Guerrero of Venezuela, chairman, Abdul Satar Shalizi of Afghanistan and Moussa Leo Keita of Mali.

Meanwhile, Humphrey Trevelyan, new British High Commissioner to the South Arabian Federation, told a news conference Sunday he wants to talk with representatives of all South Arabian political groups.

He said he wants to establish a broad policy to bring a stable, independent state into being.

But Trevelyan insisted terrorism must cease, and he made it clear that Britain should maintain law and order and continue security measures.

The High Commissioner said he is willing to talk with representatives of any South Arabian party willing to talk to them.

He said a UN resolution provides the framework for the future.

He said Britain wishes a central caretaker government to be broad based and represent the whole of South Arabia. This can only come into being with the cooperation of all parties concerned, Trevelyan added.

COMMITTEE TO REFORM GREEK CONSTITUTION

ATHENS, May 22, (DPA).—King Constantine of the Hellenes announced last night that a committee of experts would be set up by the end of this month to reform the Greek constitution.

The King was making a radio address to the nation on the birth of his son, Crown Prince Paul.

He said the committee would submit its draft for a new constitution to the government within six months.

The Greek people would be called on to decide in a referendum whether to accept the final version.

Constantine said he would educate his son as he himself had been educated by his late father, King Paul—to put the happiness of his people above his own.

(Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Kiesinger's Visit

Prime Minister Maiwandwal has invited the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Kurt Kiesinger, to visit Afghanistan. Kiesinger has accepted the invitation and will come to Afghanistan when he visits some Asian countries in the next few months.

Following the visit of Heinrich Lübke, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, to Afghanistan about two months ago, the visit of the chancellor will further strengthen the cordial ties between Afghanistan and the FRG.

Kiesinger has already been to Afghanistan. He came to Kabul in November 1956 with a group of other leaders. During that visit he was accompanied by Eugen Gaston Meyer, another member of the Christian Democratic Party who, like Kiesinger, was a member of the Lower House of Parliament, and Heins Kuehn, a member of the Social Democratic Party who is now the Prime Minister of North Westphalia state. The three members of the then Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany, during their five days' stay, had the opportunity of seeing our country's endeavours for progress.

Kiesinger was a member of the Bundestag, or the Lower House of Parliament, from 1949 to 1958. Since his visit to Afghanistan, Kiesinger, who was then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Bundestag, has been a good friend of our country, like most of his countrymen.

Although it will be the first visit of Kiesinger to Afghanistan as the chancellor of his country, his previous visit to our ancient land will undoubtedly enable him to see the progress and national achievements of Afghanistan in the years between.

While we are looking forward to his visit to our country, we are sure that it will play an important role in the development of further cordial ties between the two old friends.

Food For Thought

What is your life but a succession of preludes to that unknown song whose first solemn note is sounded by death?

—Alphonse M. Lamartine

The French Scene

During the past week, the French political scene was marked by three important events—the press conference given by General de Gaulle, the failure of the censure motion against the government of George Pompidou by the combined opposition parties and the general strike.

President de Gaulle's press conference threw light on some of the important subjects in which France and some other European countries have special interest—the British application for entry into the Common Market, the need to expand East-West cooperation and the role of the opposition in the French democracy.

Apparently coldshouldering the British request for admission to the EEC, he said it required more time and the British should fulfil all the conditions for entry.

Britain's application seems to be encountering French opposition just as it did in 1963, when Edward Heath, chief negotiator then for entry into the European Economic Community, failed to get a foothold for his country in Europe. De Gaulle's press conference shows that even in the summit conference of the EEC which is to be held in Rome soon, he will not agree to British entry.

The defeat of the opposition censure motion indicates the popularity of the Pompidou government and the agreement of the French National Assembly to "rule by decree" in the economic field. Now that the Geneva round of talks on cutting tariffs and trade barriers has successfully ended, French industry will have to meet stiffer competition not only within the Common Market but also in the outside world. As a member of the opposition said after the voting on the censure, President de Gaulle has been the pioneer in stabilising the franc and pushing France towards great achievements.

The fact that the French General Assembly approved the government's right to rule by decree in economics means that the widespread transport strike was not representative of the will of the French Assembly.

Largest Investment In Mines, Industry

Editor's note: This is the sixth part of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Mohammad Hoshim Maiwandwal to the Wolesi Jirga on May 3.

The increase in population and the raising of the standard of living of the people, on the one hand, and the slow development of agricultural productivity coupled by unfavourable climatic conditions on the other have caused an imbalance between demand and supply of agricultural products.

There are two ways to prevent the shortage of foodgrains: first, accelerating the increase in the production of important foodstuffs, particularly wheat;

Second, changing a portion of wheat production over to agricultural products, the per unit of yield of which is higher in comparison to wheat. To achieve this the consumers will have to change their diet habits.

Balanced development of industries and agriculture which results in the rapid increase of gross national products is another factor which should be borne in mind.

To achieve this attention has been paid to the increase of those agricultural products which are used as raw material in industry. According to estimates in the Third Plan, the production of such important agricultural products will double by the end of the plan in comparison to the Second Five Year Plan.

The development of industries, mines and power sources form the biggest capital investment appropriation in the Third Plan. Although

in comparison to the Second Plan no percentage increase has been made in this sector, yet the most important change predicted is the increase of various industrial products.

The establishment of a large number of industrial institutes has been scheduled in the plan period. Altogether, industrial products will increase by 25 per cent by the end of the Third Plan in comparison to the Second Plan.

In the Third Plan for the first time natural gas will be exploited and utilised chemical fertiliser will be made inside the country, and different materials for construction presently imported will be manufactured locally.

Mine products will also increase. In addition to coal, salt, lead and zinc, gold, beryl, phosphorous, etc. will be also exploited.

Studies on the establishment of a steel factory have been completed and preliminary work on it will commence during the Third Plan.

In the development of industries, maximum utilisation of domestic resources in terms of agricultural products, minerals, manpower, and even home workshops will be undertaken.

State activity in the development of mines, industries, and power is aimed at the establishment of those institutes and programmes which will provide the grounds to accelerate the pace of industrial development.

To undertake studies and surveys for the exploration of mineral resources, completion of mapping and, topographical studies, establish-

ment of electric energy sources, the extension of high tension wires, establishment of electricity distribution networks, establishment of heavy industries and chemical fertiliser plants, technical and economic studies of industrial organisations are among the important duties entrusted to the state.

But the establishment of those industries which will be engaged in the production of foodstuffs, consumer goods, improvement of export items and workshops has been completely entrusted to the capital investors in the private sector.

This is why we can say that the degree of success in the industrial sector in the plan largely depends on the participation of private businessmen.

In order to create better conditions and offer better encouragement to private capital investors in setting up industrial projects, necessary measures and decisions have been taken. The new private capital investment law, the establishment of the Industrial Bank, the establishment of the Industrial Guidance Centre and dissemination of scientific and technical information in the form of technical assistance by the concerned authorities are some of the important measures adopted for the development of industries.

The training of skilled personnel in schools and training institutes and in foreign countries under specific training programmes to meet the need of these industries are other measures adopted for the development of industries.

Armies Ranged Across Sinai Border

For the first time in more than 10 years Israeli and UAR troops face each other along the border on Sinai Peninsula and in the Gaza strip.

Blue-helmeted United Nations troops from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, Canada, India and Yugoslavia have hauled down the United Nations flag at their posts and left the border area on orders of UN Secretary General U Thant.

Thus the first and most successful peacekeeping mission of the United Nations has come to a sudden end.

When the United Nations soldiers left their border posts they passed troops and UAR volunteers of the Palestine Liberation Army moving up to the border, combat ready with tanks and heavy artillery.

On the other side of the border, Israeli reinforcements have taken up positions.

The last time Israel and UAR (then known as Egypt) were in direct confrontation was in 1956 when, during the Suez crisis, Israeli Army overran the Egyptian defence positions on the Sinai Peninsula and reached the Suez Canal only a few days after fighting had started.

It was then the United Nations Emergency Force moved in to act as buffer between the two hostile countries.

Israel has estimated armed forces of 71,000 regulars compared with 190,000 for the UAR, according to the Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

The Institute, an international private body composed of military and political experts, add, however, that reserves can put the Israeli total up to 275,000 troops within two or three days.

The UAR forces of President Nasser can be "welcomed immediately by 120,000 national guardsmen and organised reserve units. UAR spokesman said half a million volunteers for military service could be expected when the university examinations end this week.

Institute officials say the UAR Army number 160,000, of whom more than 50,000 are believed to be in Yemen.

The UAR Air Force is estimated at 500 aircraft. There are two squadrons of Soviet built Mig-21 interceptors, 26 planes each, probably armed with air-to-air missiles.

The UAR has four squadrons of Mig-19 fighters, according to the Institute.

The UAR also has several Mig-15, 25 Soviet-built TU-16 medium bombers and about 72 Soviet-built light bombers, according to Institute figures.

The UAR Missile Command, separate from the Army and Air

Force, consists of 4,500 men, and about 100 missiles are believed in its control. The UAR Navy has about 11,000 men equipped with destroyers, submarines and smaller vessels.

Israel's regular Army is composed of four brigades, one of which is paratroop infantry. There is a separate armoured command of divisional strength.

Last year, Israel had approximately 600 tanks. Air force had 450 planes, mainly French-built four squadrons of Mirage interceptors, one squadron of Super Mysteres and two squadrons of Mystere IV fighter-bombers.

Israel has a Navy force of 3,000 men aboard destroyers, submarines torpedo boats, according to the Institute.

The Arab nations have made several attempts to form a Unified Military Command in the event of outright war.

The UAR claims to have the strongest army, but other Arab nations also contribute forces to the Unified Command.

Lebanon has an estimated army of 11,000 men and an Air Force of 600 men equipped with French-built Mirage supersonic fighters.

Iraq's armed total 70,000 men along with a small Air Force at 230 planes. Syria's armed strength estimated flying 60 Mig-17s.

(DPA, REUTER)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carries three letters from its readers.

In one letter Pakdel from Dakiki street of Qal'ai Fatullah Khan in Share Nau comments on the need to simplify dresses in the country. The Ministry of Education should take steps, before other departments of the government do, to simplify the dresses of the students. The ministry has already adopted uniformity in the dresses of school girls.

But, says the letter, it is high time a uniform is chosen and adopted for the school boys. This will save the families expenses incurred by the students when they purchase luxury suits, said the paper. The ministries should then try to select one uniform for civil servants. These uniforms should be worn only during the office hours. It will not only help curb the import of luxury goods but also make it possible to distinguish between the officials and ordinary workers, said the letter.

In another letter Mohammad No-man from the eight grade of the secondary school of Kohdaman said that three years ago a plan for the construction of new city and market for Qarabagh was prepared.

"I", says the writer of the letter, "am a 15 year old boy and responsible for supporting my family."

"Three years ago I bought a plot of land in the new market area and built two shops and one apartment there."

"But, the people do not make use of the new market. Instead some people have constructed wooden shops in the area."

The letter at the end says that the authorities should take steps to compel the shopkeepers to make use of the new market which is about 400 meters off the main road.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial comments on the visit of ministers to the provinces.

The supervision of development works and the improvement of the life of the people is one of the aims of the government.

The visit of the ministers which is in line with the reform pro-

gramme of the government takes place on the basis of these objectives, says the paper.

The implementation of the development plans, says the paper, in the provinces is not an easy task. But the government is always trying to, with the utilisation of the economic methods suited to the country and the cooperation of the people

to hurdle these obstacles.

The visits of the minister to the provinces helps speed up development efforts in those areas and also has an important effect on the development of cordial ties between the government and the people.

It reassures the people that what the government promises, it plans to keep.

World Press

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has asked newspaper tycoon Lord Thomson to save an old radical leftwing newspaper, *The Sunday Citizen*, which announced last week that it would cease publication next June.

Canadian-born Lord Thomson, who controls *The Times*, said he had already made his decision, but declined to reveal it. "You know me," was all he told questioning reporters.

The Daily Mirror of Sydney said most applications to go on a trip to New Zealand to see the controversial British film "Ulysses" banned by Australian censors—have come from women.

The trip is to cost 90 sterling and last four days.

Ulysses is being shown uncensored to segregated male and female audiences in New Zealand.

The semi-official *Al Ahram* of Cairo accused the United States of having backed alleged Israeli plans to attack Syria and topple the Damascus regime.

The newspaper said the planned operation, foiled by the UAR's rapid dispatch of a big force to the Sinai peninsula, had aimed at making the United Nations install a peacekeeping force inside Syria along the Israeli-Syrian border.

The Lebanese weekly *Al Havadis* saw a connection between the latest events in Greece and the tension in the Middle East. It said the coup in Greece and the crisis in the Middle East were caused by "U.S. imperialist conspiracies."

The West German paper *Frankfurter Allgemeine* claimed that there would be no war in the Middle East "since it is not in the Soviet Union's interest to have a war on Israel's borders."

"Cairo and Damascus have, become so dependent upon Moscow that without the latter's agreement an attack (on Israel) would not be conceivable," the paper wrote.

The independent *Stuttgarter Zeitung* criticised the decision of UN Secretary-General U Thant to withdraw the UN Emergency Force from the Sinai peninsula and the Gaza strip.

The paper said the most obvious thing to have done would have been to discuss the matter in the Security Council when UAR President Nasser first demanded withdrawal of the UNEF.

An article in *Pravda* of Moscow said the attack on the neutral zone showed that the "U.S. has set a course for a sharp intensification of the war in Vietnam."

Die Welt of West Germany said the U.S. had now undertaken upon itself the risk, so far studiously avoided, of extending the war on land into North Vietnam.

The Paris magazine *Jeune Afrique* said that American journalist Simon Malley did not conduct his reported interview with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on its behalf.

The Chinese government has claimed that the interview, published in London and the United States, was a fabrication.

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Move At UN For 10-Year Protein Programme

By Enoc P. Waters

The world is facing a protein crisis, and a 10-year-old United Nations programme costing \$300 million has been proposed.

Proteins are the scarcest and most expensive of all man's foods. There are proteins in meat, milk, dairy products, fish and in certain vegetables, such as dry beans, peas and nuts. Man needs proteins to build body tissues. Proteins are basic substances in all the body's muscles and organs.

The developing countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia—which are short of food supplies in general—are also the ones most deficient in protein-rich foods.

This is the herat of the problem, now occupying some of the best minds at the United Nations. Carroll L. Wilson is one of them. As head of a UN "working group on protein" he has just made public the results of a three-year study warning that the protein crisis is even more critical than the general shortage of food.

One reason is that a man can be protein-starved, eating insufficient amounts of this body builder in his daily diet, and not be aware he has a problem. The body itself rings no alarm bell to signify it is not getting enough protein. So people who build their diet principally around such foods as rice, bananas, potatoes, tapioca, cassava or coconut, may be in serious trouble, in the long run, even though their bellies may be filled.

These foods have insufficient

amounts of protein. For example, to provide the 70 grams of protein which an adult needs daily, one would need to eat either 25 pounds of processed tapioca, or eight pounds of potatoes or two pounds of rice. Potatoes contain only about 2 per cent protein. Cassava roots contains even less. Bananas rank with cassava. Coconut on a dry weight basis ranks with rice.

This is not to say these foods are undesirable ones. Most contain energy-rich starches and many contain other elements, such as minerals, needed in the diet. But they are low in protein.

Wilson, professor of the school of management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the committee on scientific research of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, headed the ad hoc "working group on protein" named by the UN advisory committee on the application of science and technology to development which met recently at UN headquarters.

Their report observed that "while the quantity of food (calories) is already giving rise to considerable concern in many areas throughout the world, the quality (notably protein) of the food consumption pattern is even more critical."

What this means, Wilson says, is that the protein deficiency is already producing serious consequences for the health and work-

ing efficiency of the people in the developing nations. He said that "a worsening of this situation can arrest completely the physical, economic, social and political development of the populations involved."

The working group hopes to persuade the United Nations to undertake a 10-year protein programme at an estimated cost of more than \$300 million.

The money would not be spent for the manufacture and distribution of edible protein—a project involving much more than this amount—but for educating people and governments on the great need for increasing protein consumption, assisting centres for testing of new protein foods, training field personnel, expanding the number of fellowships for training in nutrition, food science and assisting developing countries in other related programmes.

Wilson says that women hold the key to the problem because they dictate the diets of both adults and children.

Since protein is concerned principally with growth—as opposed to calories which furnish energy—greatest sufferers from the deficiency are children from six months to three years of age.

"If they don't get the proper intake of protein during this period," Wilson says, "they are permanently handicapped. What children lose during these critical years can't be made up later on in any way presently known to science."

(Continued on page 4)

Princess Presents 13 Certificates

By A Staff Writer

The success of a hospital depends a good deal on the number of skilled nurses. Health Minister Kubra Nourzai told 13 graduating nurse-midwives last week.

Nurses, she said have a very important job. Often they are the ones who are able by prompt action to save lives. Nursing requires dedicated service. It is a holy vocation but at times can be very onerous, for a nurse must be sympathetic, devoted, and hard-working on behalf of the ill, the Health Minister continued.

To encourage more girls to enter this profession, Miss Nourzai explained, attempts are being made to improve nursing schools such as the one at Zanjanton and to offer nurses opportunities for further education in their field in India or the Federal Republic of Germany.

Nursing is an internationally recognised profession, she pointed out. Those countries who belong to the international nurses organisation honour their nurses on a special day.

Zanjanton director Nazifa Nawaz congratulated the graduates on successfully completing three years of often difficult training. She noted that the new nurses would have important responsibilities in the future and she expressed the hope that they would serve the country as good nurses. She also thanked the teachers and all others who had helped improve the school.

Eight of the teachers at Zanjanton are graduates of the school. Some of them have had further training outside the country. To earn a baccalaureate degree from Zanjanton, students spend three years there.

Besides studying eight subjects a year, they get practical training. First, there are three months at Zanjanton and then the Ministry of Public Health assigns them to other hospitals in the city such as Aliaabad and Ebne Seena.

The school was opened in 1951 to train midwives. By 1963 it had trained 130. At that time the course was changed to prepare students to be nurse-midwives. A girl is eligible to enroll if she has an eighth grade education.



Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis presents a certificate to one of the nurse-midwives who graduated from Zanjanton last week.

All About Women

Press On Women:

Drama For Red Crescent Day Earns Playwright Popularity

Islah's women's page Thursday carried an interview with Miss Asefa Khaeri Mehr, who has proved her talents as a poetess and playwright.

Miss Mehr gained attention recently for the play she wrote for International Red Crescent Day. It was

staged at the Kabul Nandary and also broadcast over Radio Afghanistan. Audiences enjoyed the play greatly and Islah's drama critics praised Miss Mehr's use of language.

In the interview with the Islah reporter, Miss Mehr told how she developed her interest in literature. She was born 22 years ago in Kabul. When she was only two, her father moved his family to Herat. Miss Mehr grew up in the literary and artistic circles of Herat to which her father belonged. Her father is the painter Khair Mohammad.

When she was very young, Miss Mehr started reading literature and writing poetry. At first she did this secretly, afraid her parents would not approve. Her father soon discovered how his daughter was spending her time. To her surprise, he welcomed her interest and encouraged her to develop her literary talent.

Miss Mehr always eagerly awaited an opportunity to see His Majesty with her own eyes. About seven years ago she got her first chance. Hearing His Majesty was coming she stayed up the whole night to write a poem which she thought would be a good present for him. At a ceremony the next day attended by His Majesty she read her poem. His Majesty liked the 15-year-old girl's poem so much that he asked her to return the next day when during an audience he bestowed upon her the name of

(continued on page 4)

"Kotlete Kubideh"

AFGHAN HAMBURGERS

Kotlete Kubideh is a dish which can be prepared in advance and served cold on picnics or for luncheon. It tastes good warmed up, too. If you want serve it with chala just put the Kotlete on top of the rice and warm in a covered pot. It makes an ideal meal for families with children.

1 lb. ground beef
1 small onion (grated)
1 egg
1 or 2 slices of bread soaked in milk

1 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. oregano
1/2 tsp. garlic salt
5 tsp. shortening

Put the meat in a bowl. Add the other ingredients and mix well. Make hamburger patties with the meat, round or oval in shape. Roll the patties in fine bread crumbs and saute them in butter or shortening.

Makes six to eight patties.

BIRTH CONTROL PIONEER STARTS WIDE MOVEMENT



Margaret Sanger

It is not given to many innovators to become respected prophets in their own time, to see a movement they led spread virtually throughout the world. But Margaret Sanger, pioneer in birth control, was such a person.

More than 5 years ago she foresaw the current population explosion that now poses a threat to mankind which, experts agree, is equalled only by that of nuclear weapons.

Before she died last September, Margaret Sanger had long since won worldwide acclaim for her vision and action. Novelist Pearl Buck spoke for many when she hailed her as "a woman of destiny, a gallant crusader who has led the greatest humanitarian struggle of our time."

Looking back more than half a century, just before she died, Mrs. Sanger said, "I realised what was coming—women having more and more babies until there would be neither food nor room for them on earth."

While this condition is not yet an actuality, it is within the realm of future possibility. According to the Population Reference Bureau, a private scientific and educational organisation in the United States, the world population in mid-1964 was estimated at about 3,300 million and growing at a rate of over two per cent a year. If this trend continues unchanged, the number of people on earth will double to nearly 7,000 million by the year 2000. Unless the population growth is controlled, the bureau says, the earth will not have enough resources—water, fuel, space, food and wildlife—to support humanity.

It was in the early 1900's that Margaret Sanger began her campaign against ignorance, prudery, religious tenets and the law itself. She was determined to spread knowledge about birth control and establish the right to practise planned parenthood, which at that time was not only considered immoral but was illegal.

The young crusader knew what the odds against her would be, but she chose to face them unflinchingly.

"You ask me how I could face all the persecution, the martyrdom, the opposition," she once said. "I'll tell you how. I knew I was right. It was as simple as that. I knew I was right."

The birth control movement, paralleling the struggle for women's political rights, stemmed in part from the social ferment of the times as people sought to gain control of their own destinies.

But more particularly, it grew out of Mrs. Sanger's own experience and compassion. Born in 1881, the sixth in family of 11 children, she grew up in poverty and watched her mother, worn out by child bearing, die at an early age from tuberculosis.

As a girl Margaret had studied and practised nursing. She returned to the profession some years after her marriage in 1900 to William Sanger, and the birth of her three children.

Specialising in maternity cases in a New York tenement district, she was appalled by the misery and poverty there.

"I can still see those poor, weak, wasted women, pregnant year after year," she recalls. "You can't imagine what it was like, what those hopeless women would do to prevent their continued pregnancies. It was horrible—and all because there was no one, no person, no agency to tell them about contraception."

Finally, in 1912, convinced that birth control was the only answer, Margaret Sanger gave up nursing to begin her crusade. After reading every scrap of available information, which was not much, she travelled to study conditions in other countries.

Back home, Mrs. Sanger started a publication, "Woman Rebel," in which she pleaded the case for birth control. Although it did not mention contraceptives, its existence challenged a law classifying contraceptive information as obscene and prohibiting its distribution through the mails. She

(Continued on page 4)

MODERN WOMEN

IN MALAYSIA

Women in Malaysia have long dropped the veil. Today the woman boss is accepted as a matter of course.

There are women M.P.s and senators; long dark haired beauties in senior jobs in the foreign service, the judiciary, territorial army and in commerce and industry.

Their appearance here, there, everywhere is rapidly changing the belief that the "equal rights" provision in Islam is only theoretical.

Like their Chinese and Indian sisters of multi-racial Malaysia, Moslem women are opposed to early marriage. They now strive for higher studies so that they can support themselves and become responsible wives and mothers.

While the figure-hugging two-piece sarong kebaya is the national costume for women, teenagers go in for miniskirts and silk stockings.

Obviously concerned with this A-go-go trend among Malaysian girls, the Minister for Culture, Inche Senu bin Abdul Rahman, recently warned against any escalation in Malaysia of this "western teenage fancy."

Opening a Girl Guides camp, Inche Senu said: "Our traditional society is rapidly undergoing changes; we find our impressionable youths exposed to attractions and influences of the swinging life as characterised by the Beatles the miniskirt and the A-go-go."

Doing her bit for the nation is former journalist and mother of four, Che Aishah Ghani—the country's first senator.

Since her nomination to the Upper House in 1962 three other Moslem women successfully contested seats in the House of Representatives.

(Continued on page 4)

Two New Kabul Kindergartens Serve Eighty Boys And Girls

By A Staff Writer

Kindergartens are growing in number in both the capital and the provinces. Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces now have kindergartens. In the last year two new ones have been founded in Kabul.

One is Mehry kindergarten in Karte Wali. Started just last July, it already serves 66 children. Besides giving the children a chance to learn good health habits, handicrafts, games, and songs, the school has a second purpose, its principal, Mrs. Dettmar explains.

The school was founded with the idea that it would serve as a laboratory to train more kindergarten teachers. The hope is that teachers will come and observe how this kindergarten is run and then go and start other kindergartens.

The teachers at the Mehry kindergarten all have between three and seven years of experience. Besides the principal there are three other teachers—Mrs. Mermoon, Mrs. Sharifa and Miss Zakia.

Many of the children come from poorer homes. They particularly benefit from the programme which starts with a half hour of music in the morning followed by baths, breakfast, and special activities. The

cost per pupil is Af. 150.

The kindergarten also benefits from the help of the German Volunteer Service, Rosantoon, and the World Health Organisation. The German Volunteer Service pays the rent of the house and has contributed some equipment. Mrs. Dettmar is a German volunteer who will complete her service here in four months. Rosantoon pays for the other teachers and WHO provides the milk.

The other kindergarten started last year is at the women's prison. Fourteen children between the ages of 4 and 7 attend. They are all children of prisoners.

Mrs. Ahena, who is principal of the kindergarten, reports that the kindergarten is getting help in the form of bread, milk, and soap from the Afghan Women's Institute and Rosantoon. The kindergarten has a large room and a yard, too, she says.



Children of women prisoners now benefit from kindergarten training, too.



Children at Mehry kindergarten enjoy playing with blocks. Kindergarteners like to make sand pies, too.

World News In Brief

LEWIS, Sussex, May 22, (Reuter).—A drug squad has been formed by East Sussex police to mix with teenagers in clubs, beat sessions and in coffee bars, from Hastings, to Hove, to check the drug menace.

It will comprise young policemen and policewomen carefully selected for their keenness and youthful appearance who have been trained to recognise the effects of various drugs and the way in which they are taken.

SANTIAGO, May 22, (Reuter).—A Chilean navy destroyer attacked an unidentified submarine in Chile's territorial waters after following it by radar for several hours, according to a naval communiqué issued here.

The communiqué said the submarine was first sighted off the northern port of Iquique. It did not detail the weapons used by the destroyer but they were believed to be depth charges.

PARIS, May 22, (Ruter).—An author who said on television that three out of every four second hand car dealers were crooks has been used for defama by cond hand car dealers were crooks ge owners.

The judge has asked to see a film of the TV programme before ruling on the complaint.

FRANKFURT, May 22, (Reuter).—Rumanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu left here by air last night for Karachi at the end of two-day private visit to Frankfurt.

Manescu, who had talks with Foreign Office State Secretary Klaus Schuetz here Saturday night, told reporters his visit-his first to West Germany since Bonn and Bucharest resumed diplomatic relations last January 31, had no political significance.

TOKYO, May 22, (Reuter).—Japan Air Lines hopes to receive fresh loans totalling \$150 million from the Export-Import Bank in Washington for purchases of jet airliners from the United States, a spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said a formal application had already been filed with the bank for the loans.

He said the sum represented 72 per cent of a total of \$210 million necessary for the airlines imports. JAL planned to buy 18 airliners between 1969 to 1972 under its six year programme to strengthen its fleet for international routes.

GUATEMALA CITY, May 22, (Reuter).—Juan Falero Martine, recently detained under suspicion of being Hitler's former deputy Martin Bormann, will be allowed to continue living in Guatemala.

Senor Falero will be granted a residence permit and will not be charged with living illegally in Guatemala without documents, it was reported here yesterday.

ALGIERS, May 22, (DPA).—A Tunisian-Algerian commission of army officers had worked out a draft treaty delineating the two countries' frontier south of Bir Romane in the Sahara. It was learned here yesterday. The mixed commission had carried out its work of ending the border dispute without any publicity at El Borma.

MOSCOW, May 22, (DPA).—Pakistani Minister for Education, Health, Labour and Social Affairs K.A. Hak arrived here Saturday.

Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and central regions of the country will be partly cloudy with occasional spring showers in the afternoon. Yesterday Kunduz had 1 mm rain and Fajzabad 16 mm. The warmest regions of the country were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 37C, 98F.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 23C, 73F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	27C	11C
	80F	52F
Kandahar	34C	17C
	93F	63F
Herat	27C	14C
	80F	57F
Ghazni	25C	8C
	77F	46F
N. Salang	0C	5C
	32F	41F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4, 30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American cinemascopie colour film
in Farsi **OUR MAN FLINT**
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film **RUSTIC MELODY**

turday for negotiations on cultural and scientific cooperation, "Tass" news agency reported.

MOSCOW, May 22, (Tass).—Talks on cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and India for 1967-1969 ended here Saturday by the signing of a programme of cultural cooperation.

LONDON, May 22, (Reuter).—Five of Britain's "dam buster" wartime air aces flew together again Saturday to mark the 24th anniversary of their raid on the German Ruhr.

COLOMBO, May 22, (Reuter).—Buddhists the world over will pray for peace Tuesday when they celebrate the day marking the birth, enlightenment and death of Buddha.

MONTREAL, May 22, (Reuter).—Developing countries should set up special funds aimed at making it possible for workers and low-income people to buy shares in private businesses, Chelliah Loganathan, general manager of the Bank of Ceylon, suggested here Friday.

The main aim of the proposed funds would be to guarantee a minimum return on certain investments made by low-income people, he said.

They could also purchase investments from the people and make loans to others to allow them to invest.

TOKYO, May 22, (AP).—The Japanese government has agreed to set the real interest on Japan's new credit to Indonesia at 3 per cent payable over 25 years with a seven year deferment, government sources said Saturday.

The \$60 million loan to Indonesia was decided during Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik's visit to Japan last April.

Sources said the interest rate is calculated on the total, though part of the sum will be an outright grant still to be decided.

Malik, at the time, asked that the interest rate be set at less than 3 per cent, but the request could not be met because it was difficult to make an exception under the existing Japanese bank law.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 22, (AP).—Lebanese Banker Yusuf Beidas, awaiting final judgment on a Lebanese request for extradition, has gone into hiding in Brazil, it was learned Saturday. Beidas, founder and former president of Beirut's Intra Bank is wanted by Lebanon in connection with charges arising from the failure of Intra Bank last October. The Brazilian Supreme Court last month gave the Lebanese government 45 days to present further documentation to support its request.

Simultaneously, the court granted Beidas "conditional liberty," which requires that he present himself every 10 days to federal police. He has not reported since April. There was no indication police were looking for him. Brazilian authorities are holding Beidas' passport, without which he cannot leave the country.

BAGHDAD, May 22, (AP).—The Euphrates Thursday flooded low-lying parts of Rumadi a city of 10,000 people close to the Syrian border.

The flood waters surrounded the city and all roads from Rumadi were cut.

Donations have started to pour in from neighbouring countries, with Kuwait sending rice, and other necessary supplies to those who have lost their homes in the floods.

NAIROBI, May 22.—U.S. Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, continuing his stop, look and listen goodwill tour of Africa, spent an hour here conferring with President Jomo Kenyatta.

The meeting took place Sunday at Kenyatta's farm home near Nairobi. With the President and his wife were Vice President Daniel Arap Moi and Attorney General Charles Njonjo.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the presence of two ranking Hungarian diplomats, Janos Radvanyi, Hungarian charge d'affaires in Washington since 1962, said he wanted to become a resident of the United States.

The U.S. State Department reiterated Saturday he wants to announced that two representatives of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Frigyes Vadasz and the Janos Lorincz-Nagy, met Radvanyi at the department with State Department officers present.

Radnavy was the top ranking Hungarian diplomat in Washington until his decision to seek political asylum in the United States was announced by the State Department Wednesday.

The state department said Friday that Radvanyi would be granted refuge.

Malaysian Women

(Continued from page 3)

representatives and are fighting for a square deal for Malaysian women.

In Parliament, in business, in newspaper offices and in the professions, women work side by side with men and discuss matters on the same level.

Over the past 10 years Moslem women and their Chinese and Indian colleagues successfully waged a series of battles for equal pay in various branches of the Government.

In developing Malaysia the shortage of skilled manpower, gives women an opportunity to play as important a role as men in national development.

In fact, there is no impediment to a woman practising in any chosen field either on her own or in employment. The modern woman appreciates that to succeed she will have to be better than men and not expect special privileges.

Take the case of Che Tahirah Binte Sulaiman—first woman to be appointed assistant parliamentary draftsman in the Legal Department.

"Our society," she says, "has fully awakened to a new era where women are judged and questioned not on their marital status, but on their jobs. The leading question asked of a woman today is not are you married?" but where do you work?"

This was not the case a few years ago. Then women in jobs were frowned on.

Today, Malaysian women are on the threshold of a new phase in society. More and more are breaking into what used to be a man's world—and are holding their own. More than half Malaysia's population of seven million is under 21. Women are grabbing the opportunities.

(GEMINI NEWS SERVICE)

Pioneering In Birth Control

(Continued from page 3)

was indicted, but never tried for her deliberate defiance of the law.

Turning from agitation as her chief weapon, she began a campaign of education, organisation and attempts at legislation. This was not easy either, but despite

Poet, Playwright

(Continued from page 3)

"Mehr", meaning sun. It was a proud day for the young poetess.

Miss Mehr finished her secondary education in Herat and then came to Kabul and went to high school at Rabia Balkhi. Then she attended the College of Economics for one year and later went to Beirut to study English.

"Ghost" was the title of Miss Mehr's play staged in Kabul on Red Crescent Day. Two of the other four plays which she has written have been performed in Herat. She has also written a book entitled Herat which will be published soon.

She is still an honorary member of Herat's literary society. At present she edits Sara Meyashat magazine, a monthly put out by the Afghan Red Crescent Society. Her poems and literary pieces are also published in various, other newspapers and magazines around the country.

The same issue of *Islah* carries an article about the role of women in Yugoslavia. It says that today in Yugoslavia, the women pay a great deal of attention in bringing up their children. According to a survey, carried out recently the women of Yugoslavia place more value on peace and tranquility than the men in that country. The women believe good health is very important.

Newspaper and magazine reading, delivering speeches and holding seminars are regular activities of the Yugoslav women, adds the translated article.

Islah also carries a picture of a troupe of women dancers from Soviet Uzbekistan who have come here for ten-days of performances.

Thursday's Anis on its women's page features a model wearing a summer dress. The paper also has a picture of a girl who speaks five languages. She is a guide at the Indian pavilion in the International Exposition, Expo '67, which opened in Montreal, Canada, Shamm, whose father is of German descent, can speak in Urdu, English, French, German and Italian.

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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 12 noon yesterday at Gulkhana palace.

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Akbar Etemudi, director general of the public relations department of the Finance Ministry arrived in Kabul Saturday after a tour of publicity and finance institutions in Iran.

CHAGHCHARAN, May 22, (Bakhtar).—A post office was opened Thursday by the Ghor director of communications in Saghar alakadari, Sharak Woleswali, Ghor.

BARAKI BARAK, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Logar Governor Abdul Wahid Mansuri yesterday opened the second social and cultural centre under the rural development department in Khushi alakadari.

He also visited the school in Khushi and picked the site for a health clinic which will be built under the rural development project.

CHARIKAR, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Parwan governor Dr. K.A. Abawi inaugurated a midwifery-nursing laboratory for the students taking the nursing and midwifery course in Parwan.

The two and half year course provides training for graduates of the local girls school to work in Parwan hospitals.

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Envoys from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway in Tehran who are also accredited to Kabul arrived here yesterday to sign an air agreement between Afghanistan and their countries.

The ambassadors are Fredrik Godfred de Dompierre de Jon-

quiers from Denmark, Thorleif Lintrup Paus from Norway, and Bjorn Axel Eyrind Bratt from Sweden.

KUNDUZ, May 22, (Bakhtar).—The new Archi Canal, which was damaged and filled with sand, has been repaired. Water began flowing through it again yesterday.

The canal irrigates 15,000 acres of land.

KABUL, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Basel Grey, head of Eastern section of the British Museum arrived here yesterday to discuss with Afghan authorities holding of an ancient Afghan art exhibition in London.

Grey met Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki at 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon.

British Ambassador Sir Gordon Whitteridge was also present at the meeting.

TALOQAN, May 22, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Aahim, a resident of Talqan, has volunteered to pay the construction costs of a bridge on the Khurma Ab to link between Farkhar and Warsaj woleswalis.

The 14-metre long bridge, according to the provincial director of public works who has designed it, will cost nearly Af. 200,000.

Protein Project

(Continued from page 2)

He adds that protein deficiency in childhood results in increased susceptibility to infections, a reduction in the capacity for physical activity, general apathy, and retardation in mental development, learning and behaviour. It is the chief reason, he says, why as many as one-third of the children born in some countries die before they are three years old.

In noting ways to increase protein supply, Wilson pointed to increased production from plants and livestock, reduced waste and spoilage, genetic improvement of plants and promoting the use and encouraging the manufacture of oilseed meals, acceptable fish protein concentrates and other low-cost supplementary nutrients.

The wealthier nations, which don't need it, can help, because they have the scientific knowledge and the industrial capacity, Wilson says.

The task of promoting greater protein consumption is also formidable. Because various peoples have developed certain tastes, a way must be found to introduce protein additives to the diet without offending the palate. Since diets vary, some research must be done locally on food popular within each area.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Bitter Vietnam Fighting

(Continued from page 1)

Yesterday a Skyhawk bomber was lost, the spokesman said, but Hanoi said three were shot down.

Ten U.S. planes, have been shot down over North Vietnam in three days, making a total of 15 for the week.

The American count for U.S. planes lost over North Vietnam now stands at 555.

On the ground, United States Marines struck south from the Ben Hai River yesterday in a bid to trap remnants of North Vietnamese forces still fighting back both in and below the once demilitarised zone.

A military spokesman yesterday put casualties among some 6,000 Marines committed to the offensive in the buffer area at 50 killed and 415 wounded.

Striking by air, land and sea, the Marines and 4,000 government troops launched their three-pronged assault into the southern half of the zone last Thursday with the objective of denying it as a sanctuary to alleged North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, according to the U.S. Command.

Military sources said government troops, who yesterday claimed 252 alleged North Vietnamese killed in a major battle west of the main coastal highway, have so far lost 26 killed and 116 wounded.

A military spokesman put total North Vietnamese and Viet Cong losses in heavy ground fighting and constant air strikes and bombardments by naval gunfire and artillery at 543 killed.

Pausing only to attack against fortified villages and bunker systems which dot the area, the American and South Vietnamese troops had by Saturday night reached the banks of the Ben Hai River at five points, military sources said.

The river is the physical boundary between the two Vietnams. In the central highlands, alleged North Vietnamese troops swarmed across mountain slopes in a battalion-sized attack against American infantrymen early yesterday, but were thrown back by devastating fire.

The North Vietnamese struck at

Reserve Call

(Continued from page 1)

the Joint Command and outline joint coordinated actions.

The communiqué stresses that Jordan has taken this move being guided by "a belief that the coming battle should be a battle of the entire Arab nation and the Arab states should solidarise more than ever before and stand in a single front against their common enemy."

In Damascus, delegates from several Arab countries, arrived for an extraordinary meeting of the inter-Arab trade unions' federation called as a symbol of support for Syria against Israeli threats.

Arrivals for the conference, to have been opened today by Syrian head of state Nouruddin Alattasi, included delegations from the federation's general secretariat, Algeria and the Yemen republic and a Palestinian delegation.

In Jerusalem, (Israel Sector), Israel's army chief of staff, Major-general Yitzhak Rabin, gave the Israeli cabinet an assessment of the current military situation in the Middle East yesterday.

Usually informed sources said that General Rabin had earlier conferred with Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, with whom he is said to have toured military base in the Negev, southern Israel, yesterday.

In Vatican City, Pope Paul VI Sunday voiced his concern over the threat of new conflict in the Middle East and the increasing gravity of the war in Vietnam.

He appealed for calm, objectivity and hope.

Shukairy

(Continued from page 1)

"There is no place for Jordan's treacherous regime to join the liberation battle," said Shukairy, who has had disagreements with King Hussein about the position of the PLO in the past.

Shukairy said that under King Hussein's rule, Jordan has become a NATO base and under the influence of the United States, which had established Israel and was now supplying her with arms.

He also warned that the United States should think twice before taking any military action in the present crisis. If she did the Middle East "would be turned another Vietnam."

But he said he believed the attitude of the Soviet Union would prevent the U.S. taking action. Shukairy expressed gratitude to China which was providing PLO with arms and was training officers. He said the PLO was also receiving weapons from liberal Arab and friendly states.

He said that he did not intend to transfer his headquarters from here to the Gaza strip, where some of his commandoes were now deploying in place of the withdrawing troops of the United Nations Emergency Peace-keeping Force (UNEP).

the 4th Infantry Division force behind a 200-shell mortar and anti-tank grenade barrage.

The battle was the latest in a series in the rugged mountain country near the Cambodian border, 220 miles north of Saigon, where the American troops are strung out to contain elements of two North Vietnamese divisions said to be operating in the region.

Eighteen North Vietnamese bodies were found after the night battle, a spokesman said U.S. casualties were given as 17 killed and 65 wounded.

In coastal Quang Gai province 25th Infantry Division troops killed 61 Viet Cong in a 12-hour battle Saturday.

Strauss Deplores Efforts To Keep UK Out Of EEC

LINDAU, West Germany, May 22, (AP).—West German Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss, long ranked a Josef German Gaulist, declared Sunday it would be a "tragedy" to keep Britain out of the European Common Market.

Strauss called for the six-nation economic community to begin without delay negotiations with Britain on the membership issue.

"It would be a tragedy to isolate Britain from this continent," Strauss told meeting of Christian Democrat politicians from West Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Strauss is chairman of the Bavarian wing of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's Christian Democratic Party.

The tenacity with which Prime Minister Harold Wilson is seeking British membership in the Common Market, Strauss said, demonstrates that Britain has recognised where its place is—on the side of Europe.

Strauss's speech also contained implied criticism of the policies of French President Charles de Gaulle, who is seeking to delay British Common Market membership.

It is an error to think that one can substitute past grandeur and tradition for "that which is forced upon us by the law of numbers", Strauss said.